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ABSTRACT

During 1975, the Rural Manpower Service provided a comprehensive program of service to agricultural workers and employers in both rural and urban areas. This program was accomplished through employer relations and applicant registration programs, placement services, promotion of training programs, counseling and testing programs, collection and dissemination of labor market information, and promotion of other services offered by the Louisiana Department of Employment Security. The Rural Manpower Service continued its program of service to agricultural and food processing migrant workers. This service included programs to assist migrants in training for new skills or upgrading their present skills and on completion of training assist migrants to find permanent employment. This report presents data on the economic develcpments, employment and unemployment trends, services for rural people, programs and activities for farmworkers, community development and public relations activities, farm placement operations, day-haul activities at points operated by the Employment Security agency, composition of interstate farm migrant groups, and interstate seasonal agricultural clearance activities. (NQ)

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LOUISIANA

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

MA 5-79
1975

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Prepared by

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Louisiana Department of Employment Security

Joseph R. Gerace, Administrator

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STATE OF LOUISIANA

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JOSEPH R. GERACE, ADMINISTRATOR

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

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PART I

ANNUAL SUMMARY

MA 5-79

YEAR 1975

STATE Louisiana

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

PART I. ANNUAL SUMMARY

PLANNING, MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

PLANNING

During calendar year 1975 the Louisiana Department of Employment Security through the Rural Manpower Service portion of the Employment Service Section provided a comprehensive program of service to all rural elements of Louisiana. This program also provided a complete range of service to all agricultural workers and employers in both rural and urban areas. Additionally the program encompassed aggressive action in providing services to migrants and seasonal farmworkers in keeping with the U.S. District Court Order requiring qualitatively equivalent and quantitatively proportionate services to this specific client group.

The above program of service was accomplished by an aggressive employer relations program, a determined applicant registration program, placement services, promotion of training programs, counseling and testing programs, collection and dissemination of labor market information, and promotion of all other services offered by the Louisiana Agency.

Also during 1975 the Rural Manpower Service continued its program of service to agricultural and food processing migrant workers. In midyear the program

was expanded to include services to seasonal agricultural workers according to National Office program emphases. This service included programs to assist migrants and seasonal farmworkers in training for new skills or up-grading their present skills and upon completion of training, assist migrants to find permanent employment in either the agricultural or nonagricultural sectors.

In implementing the above programs of service to previously mentioned client group the Employment Service Section has encouraged Area Office Managers to implement part-time outreach offices, in areas removed from the effective range of local offices, to provide essential manpower services to rural residents including migrants and seasonal farmworkers. Cooperative efforts with other agencies in the provision of outreach services were effected by some area offices. During 1975, approximately 45 outreach points offering ES services were operated throughout Louisiana. Additionally RMS staff participated with the National Office in the program of certification of rural loans and grant applications as contained in Section 118 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act. A total of 30 loan applications were processed in calendar year 1975.

Agriculture continues to play a major role in Louisiana's rural economy. However increased mechanization and rigorous enforcement of pertinent Federal laws concerning housing, farm labor contractor registration, and increases in the Fair Labor Standards Act minimum wages for agricultural workers have combined to cause a decrease in the number of workers used in agriculture.

During 1975, the Louisiana agency processed a total of 91,294 new and renewed applications for employment by rural residents. Of this total 1,280 were

provided counseling services, 5312 were provided testing services, 2,648 were enrolled in various types of training and 20,350 different individuals were placed in jobs.

In 1975, agency staff made 1,736 visits to agricultural employers. The efforts by agency staff in filling agricultural job openings aided employers in meeting their labor needs with a minimum amount of delay and almost exclusively with Louisiana labor. In addition, agency staff made 8,759 visits to rural nonagricultural employers.

The agricultural and food processing migrant program during 1975 was significantly lower then in previous years. This year only 22 Louisiana workers were processed to farm jobs in the state of Connecticut.

On January 28, 1975, the Rural Manpower Service Unit was transferred from the Field Services Section and placed under the Employment Service Section. This move completed the overall integration of RMS into total ES operations as required by National Office directive and the Court Order.

MEETINGS & CONFERENCES

Representatives of the RMS portion of the Employment Service Section participated in the following meetings and conferences during 1975:

1. A meeting in the National Office, Washington, D. C. was held February 11-12, 1975, covering the operational aspects of State and Regional Activities relating to the use of agricultural workers.

2. A Regional meeting was held in McAllen, Texas July 15-17, 1975, concerning the recruitment action of Louisiana and Texas for apple harvest workers in the eastern seaboard states.

3. December 16-18, 1975, a bi-regional training conference was held in Chicago, Illinois, regarding the implementation of the Guidelines relating to the Judge Richey Court Order.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

IMPACT OF RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION AND RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

During 1975, Louisiana acquired some 60 new industries while some 125 existing industries expanded their operations. This resulted in creating new jobs for some 6000 Louisiana citizens. In addition to the 6000 new jobs an additional 26,000 Louisiana workers obtained temporary employment during the construction phases of operations.

The continued expansion of nonagricultural industries in most rural parishes during 1975 created heavy demands on industrial skilled and semi-skilled workers. The bulk of the expansion in the north and north central parts of the state centered around the garment industry and wood product mills. In the southern and southwest sections of the state, the bulk of all expansion centered around petro-chem products, food processing plants and general construction. Throughout the state expansion in other industries also created numerous job opportunities.

The demands of all employers were met; however, in many instances the employer had to be satisfied with skill levels below those demanded. In many cases the Louisiana Department of Employment Security was able to set up, in cooperation with other agencies and employer groups, training programs designed to help train adequate personnel to meet employers' demands. This tended to alleviate some of the problems in staffing skilled and semi-skilled jobs in both new and old industries.

With the continued expected increase in population of some 2 percent per year and a growing economy in most of Louisiana's rural parishes, demands for workers in all occupations will continue to increase not only in 1976, but well beyond the seventies. This will be particularly true in southern parishes, especially those situated along the Mississippi River and along the Gulf Coast.

The rural parishes of Louisiana have been active in seeking out new industries for their people. This has been accomplished in conjunction with the State Rural Development Committee and the Louisiana Department of Commerce and Industry.

As in past years, agricultural workers continued to move into nonagricultural jobs because of economic reasons. The majority of these agricultural workers moving into nonagricultural jobs belonged to the semi-skilled and unskilled classification.

The greatest demands in 1976 will continue to be oil field, petro-chem production and construction type workers in the southern half of the state. In the central and northern sections of the state the demand will continue for manufacturing type workers as well as some construction and service type workers.

There were no significant changes in demands for different types of rural workers in 1975. Women, youth and elderly workers were utilized in agricultural industries, while adult women and males were used in most nonagricultural wage and salaried jobs. It is expected that this trend will

continue into 1976.

In 1975, there was no mass migration in or out of any rural parishes. However, rural communities are increasing in size because of job opportunities and other economic reasons. Many urban families are moving into rural areas adjacent to the urban areas but are continuing their employment in the urban area.

Also, the urban area continues to grow as the rural youth graduating from high school and college migrate to urban areas to seek technical and professional careers, as well as other jobs such as clerical and blue collar jobs. This is supplemented by the normal job transfers and migration patterns.

In 1975, as in past years, a considerable number of rural residents commuted to adjacent urban and rural areas seeking and maintaining employment. This is more prevalent in areas adjacent to heavy industrialized areas such as those found along the Mississippi River between Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

Data is not available as to the number of workers who migrate from rural areas each year. However, in parishes which are more remote from heavy urban concentration or large industrial developments, out-migration tends to exceed in-migration, whereas in parishes of heavy industrialization such as Ascension, West Baton Rouge, and St. James to name a few, in-migration tends to exceed out-migration

The construction industry seems to attract the migrant worker more than any other industry when applying the strict migrant definition. Through the years, the custom has prevailed in the construction industry of moving to where the action is. Most large construction projects are unable to staff its crews with the highly skilled pipefitters, operators, electricians, etc., with local labor. Because of this, skilled journeymen will move into an area for as long as the construction project is in operation. Upon completion of the project a relative small number will follow the particular contractor to another job site, while the majority will return to their place of residence while awaiting another near by job.

In many instances only the worker will migrate leaving his family behind to maintain his natural residence. However, some have no natural residence but move their entire families as they migrate from one construction job to another.

The 1973 Legislature, realizing the increasing demand for vocational-technical training, adopted two acts which will revamp the entire system. The present school system of thirty-one schools will be expanded to forty-five facilities. This includes several new schools, merging of some, and relocating of others. These two acts will make possible the facilities and equipment requirements for a modern and fully coordinated system of post-secondary, vocational-technical education in Louisiana under the authority of the State Board of Education under the direction of the State Superintendent of Public Education.

For each of the eight regions a regional center shall be established which shall be the administrative unit for the vocational-technical post-secondary regional institute, area and branch schools in the region.

The regional institute, area and branch vocational-technical schools will function under the regional center which will provide administrative services and general planning and leadership to assure that each school provides quality education and functions as an integral part of the system.

The system consists of eight regional institutes, 19 area schools, and 23 branch schools which would blanket the state so completely that fewer than 5 percent of the people would live as much as 25 miles from a school. Most will live within 10 miles.

A regional institute is to be located in the largest city in each of the eight planning districts established by the Governor. Each institute is to offer a wide variety of courses ranging from 30 to 75 to assure that the youth of each region will be in close proximity to a school large enough to permit them to match their talents and interests with available training programs. Regional institutes will provide both the vocational-technical educational offerings for the immediate area in which they are located as well as the more technical and sophisticated programs for their regions which smaller schools of the region could not justify.

Regional institutes should in all cases be independent of and physically separated from college administrations to assure consistency of training, administration and objectives; to assure the widest possible visibility in carrying out their leadership role.

The 19 area schools will extend the vocational-technical offerings to the middle-size to large communities, and each will offer from 10 to 25 different programs.

The 23 branch schools are recommended to guarantee that even in the rural, sparsely-settled or isolated areas of the state, the people will be provided an opportunity to receive vocational-technical education without undue hardship. Such schools will normally offer a range of four to eight different programs.

The enrollment area for each of the 50 schools is the entire state--just as is the case with the colleges and universities, and students from any area of the state should have equal priority to enroll. Each school should operate with an "open door" policy to serve:

--Adults, whether or not they are dropouts or hold diplomas or degrees, so long as they have adequate preparation, aptitudes and interest to learn a vocational or technical skill.

--Returning veterans, many of whom have no marketable skills.

--High school students who meet entrance requirements and are serious about seeking skill training while in high school.

When implemented the recommended system will provide for 23,000 students on a full-time equivalency basis in addition to an equally large number on an evening or extension basis, as compared to little more than half that many at present. It should be mentioned that if the new emphasis on career education is successful then an even larger increase in vocational-technical enrollment will result.

IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION, CHANGING PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES, AND OTHER SHIFTING AGRICULTURAL TRENDS

There were no important changes in agricultural mechanization or production techniques during 1975 that had an appreciable affect on employment.

IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATE'S ECONOMY

The value of principal Louisiana crops other then vegetables grown in 1975 totaled $735 million, down $421 million from 1974, according to the Louisiana Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The value of production fell below a year earlier for all crops in the State except hay, strawberries, and pecans. Sugarcane led the decline as value of the crop fell $233 million, from $366 million in 1974 to $133 million in 1975. Rice was the State's most valuable crop, followed by soybeans, sugarcane, and cotton. These few crops accounted for 88 percent of the principal crop value in 1975.

RICE - The 1975 crop value at $222 million is 16 percent below the 1974 level. The season average price for rice fell $2.15 per hundredweight from a year earlier to $8.85. Acres harvested for rice was down slightly from 1974 to 658,000 acres. Yield per acre increased 160 pounds to 3,810 giving a production in 1975 of 25.1 million hundredweight. Approximately three-fourths of the total production was medium grain and one-fourth long grain.

SOYBEANS - The 1975 crop is valued at $205 million, a drop of 34 percent from the previous year's crop. The season average price at $4.70 per bushel

is $2.42 below the 1974 price. Production of soybeans declined slightly from last year to 43,680,000 bushels. Acreage harvested for beans at 1,820,000 was up 3 percent, but yield at 24 bushels was 1.0 bushel per acre lower than last year.

SUGARCANE - Value of production fell 64 percent from a year ago to $133 million this year. Season average price fell $33.20 per ton from $52.00 in 1974 to $18.80 in 1975. Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 1975 was almost 7.1 million tons, up slightly from 1974. Cane ground for sugar was about 6.6 million tons. Yield per acre was 21.5 tons, up from last year's 21.3, while acres harvested was down 1 percent to 329,000 acres in 1975.

COTTON - Value of this year's cotton crop at $85 million is 24 percent below last year's crop. The average price per pound at 50.6 cents is 8.8 cents above a year ago. Cotton acres harvested was 310,000 acres, the lowest on record. Yield of lint per acre was up 119 pounds from last year to 542 pounds. Total production dropped 37 percent to 350,000 bales.

HAY - The 1975 hay crop is valued at $36.1 million, an increase of $5.3 million or 17 percent from last year. Season average price at $46.50 per ton is $5.50 above the 1974 price. Hay production was up 3 percent this year to 777,000 tons. Acres harvested at 360,000 was up 1 percent from last year.

SWEETPOTATOES - The 1975 crop is valued at $12.0 million, 29 percent below the previous crop. The season average price is up 10 cents from last year to $4.70 per hundredweight. Acres harvested this year was down 14 percent to 30,000 acres. Yield per acre dropped to 85 hundredweight in 1975 from 105 hundredweight in 1974. Total production this year was down 31 percent to 2,550,000 hundredweight.

CORN - Production of corn for grain is valued at $9.4 million, down 23 percent from 1974. Price per bushel fell 30 cents from a year earlier to $3.00. Production of grain at 3,120,000 bushels was down 15 percent from last year. Yield was up 1.0 bushel to 52.0 bushels per acre, but the 60,000 acres harvested for grain was down 17 percent.

PECANS - Over three-fourths of the 1975 pecan crop was native or seedling pecans. The total pecan crop of 30 million pounds was up sharply from 1974's low production of 3 million pounds. As a result, total value of production was estimated at $10.4 million up $9.1 million from 1974.

VEGETABLES

The value of production of principal vegetable crops, watermelons, and strawberries grown in Louisiana in 1975 totaled $9,502,000 according to the Louisiana Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is 17 percent above the 1974 value of $8,092,000 and 51 percent above the 1973 value of $6,306,000.

Ranked in order of decreasing value, Louisiana truck crops and corresponding values of production in 1975 are as follows: strawberries, $3,738,000;

tomatoes, $2,162,000; green peppers, $1,298,000; watermelons, $1,007,000; cabbage, $787,000; snap beans, $374,000; and processing vegetables, $136,000.

The STRAWBERRY crop moved up to the State's most valuable truck crop with 1975 production valued at $3,738,000, up 65 percent from last year's $2,266,000, and 88 percent more than the 1973 value. Production of all strawberries totaled 70,000 hundredweight, up 27 percent from last year and 15 percent greater than 1973. Average price for strawberries in 1975 was 53.4 cents per pound compared with 41.2 cents in 1974 and 32.6 cents in 1973. Yield per acre at 70 hundredweight is 15 cwt. more than both last year and 1973.

GREEN PEPPER production in 1975 is valued at $1,298,000, up 2 percent from last year and 56 percent more than 1973. At 63,000 hundredweight, production is down 2,000 cwt. from 1974, but is 21,000 cwt. more than 1973. Yield at 45 hundredweight per acre is 5 cwt. below 1974, but 15 cwt. above 1973. Average price, at $20.60 per hundredweight, is $1.00 more than last year, and 80 cents more than 1973.

This year's WATERMELON crop is valued at $1,007,000, up 19 percent from last year and 59 percent above 1973. Production this year of 213,000 hundredweight from 2,600 acres compares with 221,000 cwt. from 2,600 acres in 1974, and 270,000 cwt. from 3,000 acres in 1973. Yield per acre was 82 hundredweight in 1975 compared with 85 cwt. in 1974 and 90 cwt. in 1973. Average price received for the 1975 crop was $4.73 per hundredweight, 89 cents above last year and more than double the $2.35 received in 1973.

CABBAGE production in 1975 for both winter and spring crops is valued at $787,000, up 31 percent from 1974 and 24 percent above 1973. Production is estimated at 159,000 hundredweight (92,000 winter and 67,000 spring). This is 14 percent more than 1974 and 22 percent above 1973. This year's production was harvested from 1,500 acres (800 winter and 700 spring). Growers averaged $4.34 per hundredweight for winter cabbage and $5.79 for the spring crop.

Spring SNAP BEANS for fresh market are valued at $374,000 in 1975, up 11 percent from 1974 and 25 percent more than 1973. Production in 1975 totaled 17,000 hundredweight, down 3,000 cwt. from last year, but 2,000 cwt. above 1973. The crop was harvested from 500 acres, 100 less than both last year and 1973. Yield per acre at 34 hundredweight was 1 cwt. more than 1974 and 9 cwt. more than 1973. Farmers received an average of $22.00 per hundredweight, $5.10 above 1974, and $2.00 more than 1973.

Production of VEGETABLES for PROCESSING (cucumbers, tomatoes and spinach) is valued at $136,000 in 1975. This compares with $199,000 in 1974 and $104,000 in 1973. Production in 1975 was 1,000 tons from 250 acres, compared with 1,600 tons on 500 acres last year and 1,250 tons on 490 acres in 1973.

RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

RURAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

The rural economy in Louisiana during 1975 continued to maintain a high level, but the annual rate of growth has weakened. The rural economy reflected some mixed movements in various industries. Depending on demands some industries were able to expand while other industries were either held to their present level or showed a slight decline. However, while total employment was higher in 1975, unemployment continued to climb, reaching record breaking levels.

Louisiana's rural labor force increased from 442,900 in 1974 to an estimated average of 456,000 in 1975 or an increase of .03 percent.

Total employment increased from an average of 407,400 in 1974 to an average of 413,200 in 1975. This represents an increase of 1.4 percent.

Average employment of rural nonagricultural wage and salaried workers increased from 284,000 in 1974 to an estimated average of 285,100 in 1975. This represents an increase of approximately 0.4 percent. While increases are shown from 1970 to 1975 the rate of growth is reflected by a diminishing ratio.

For the second consecutive year, rural manufacturing employment showed a decrease. During 1973, manufacturing employment averaged 67,200 or approximately 1000 more then reported in 1974 and some 2,500 more then reported in

1975. During the 1974 to 1975 period the decrease occurred in durable goods. However during the 1974 to 1975 period the trend was reversed whereas the majority of the decrease occurred in nondurable goods. Losses were registered in lumber and wood products, primary metals, food and kindred and all other manufacturing. However some of the losses in these industries were off set by gains in the petro-chem and transportation industries.

Average rural employment in nonmanufacturing industries increased from 217,800 in 1974 to 220,000 in 1975. This represents a net gain of some 2,200 or 1.0 percent.

Rural Unemployment Trends

Average total unemployment increased from 35,500 in 1974 to 42,900 in 1975 or an increase of some 7,400. The unemployment rate averaged 8.0 in 1974 and increased to 9.4 in 1975. The national unemployment rate for 1975 indicates that Louisiana rural work force suffered less than the rural labor force on a national level.

In Louisiana during 1975 the annual average rural unemployment rate was 9.4 percent or some 1.1 percent more then reported statewide. In 1974 the rural unemployment rate was 8.0 percent or .9 percent greater then the state average.

Tables showing statewide and rural employment and unemployment trend appears in the attachment section of the report.

Farm Employment Trends

The average number of agricultural workers on the farm in Louisiana has remained fairly stable during the past three (3) years. However, during these years considerable fluctuation has occurred during certain months.

The fluctuation from month to month reflects the influence of seasonality. For example, during the months of September and October agricultural harvest in Louisiana is at a peak with such crops as sugarcane, cotton, hot peppers, hay, rice, corn, soybeans and vegetables being harvested. This peak tapers off in November and December as harvest activities begin to cease in rice, vegetables, hay and soybeans. The greatest lull appears in January when most field activities are at a standstill. Activity begins to increase in February as farmers begin to prepare land for spring planting.

FAMILY WORKERS

The average number of family workers on the farm was approximately the same in 1973 as reported in 1972 but some 5700 more than reported in 1974. The decrease in 1974 is attributed to farm modernization, consolidation and economic reasons. As reported in the preceding paragraph, peak employment of family workers is controlled by seasonality with peaks occurring during September and October when agricultural activities are at their highest. In 1975, the number of family workers is slightly higher then reported in 1974.

The composition of the family workers on the farm includes older workers, women, children, and adult males. Also during the summer months the number

of family workers usually increase with addition of school age children on summer vacation.

REGULAR HIRED WORKERS

The number of regular hired workers (working 150 days or more each year) has shown a slight decline over the past several years. The reasons for this decline is due primarily to the decreasing number of small farms and growers using more seasonal workers to perform tasks which were previously performed by the regular hired workers.

In 1975, there was little or no change in skill requirements from that of previous years. However, the number of skilled workers willing to accept full time agricultural employment continued to decline. Most skilled workers, because of economic reasons, prefer to work in nonagricultural industries.

In recent years modern farming practices are requiring the use of increasingly complex equipment. This has resulted in farmers having progressively more difficulty in securing skilled agricultural equipment operators.

During the past three years farmers have been forced to recruit semi-skilled or unskilled workers who possessed an aptitude for learning the skills required in modern farm operations. However, a majority of these workers, upon becoming skilled, leave agricultural employment for jobs in nonagricultural industries because of economic reasons.

SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Fluctuation in agricultural employment tends to relate to weather conditions, type of crop planted and general market conditions.

Over the past few years, Louisiana has remained fairly stable in the various crops planted; however, there has been some shift in acreage allocation. This has had some affect on the employment of seasonal employment and in particular when growers reduce acreages in heavy labor using crops and revert to crops which are more mechanized.

The following table shows seasonal agricultural employment trend for this period 1971 through 1974.

SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVR
1971	1450	1600	2500	3875	7325	[illegible]950	8900	5100	6175	11625	11025	6600	6344
1972	2700	1475	2850	5200	8850	9250	6950	5650	6250	10250	9225	4975	6135
1973	3500	2050	3100	3525	6600	7225	5550	6650	4825	9600	11400	8400	6035
1974	1925	1700	3250	5850	5225	6275	6125	5700	4750	8675	6850	[illegible]125	5200
1975	1600	1350	2075	3725	3850	4850	3700	2675	3300	5625	5875	4925	3625

The above table indicates a downward trend in seasonal agricultural employment. This downward trend began in 1971 and is expected to continue as farms become larger and more mechanized. Also contributing to the downward trend

in seasonal employment is the general shortage of individuals willing to accept low farm wages.

Another factor which contributes to the decline in seasonal employment is the disappearance of crew-type operations. As the older crew leader retires from the scene, his crew breaks-up, because the younger workers do not wish to be burdened with the problems of controlling and recruiting employment for his workers.

Seasonal employment for selected crops appears in the attachment section of this report.

RURAL MANPOWER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOR FARM WORKERS

Efforts of the ESRMS were further redirected during 1975 to comply with the Judge Richey Court Order. Major emphasis has been placed on the provision of service to migrants and seasonal farmworkers by the total staff of the Employment Service. This was in conjunction with the expansion of services to the rural areas, removed from the effective range of local offices. Employer visitation programs were stressed; however, only in the nonagricultural segment was an increase made. A total of 1,736 agricultural employer visits were made in 1975 compared to 2,026 in 1974, or a decrease of 14.3%. A total of 8,759 nonagricultural employer visits were made in 1975 compared to 6,296 in 1974, or an increase of 39.1%.

It must be pointed out that in the redirection of effort to bring complete ES services to the rural community, with no additional funds or staff, that

service coverage to the agricultural segment necessarily suffered.

Agricultural placements (including mass) totaled 30,003 in 1974. Due to computer program problems since July 1975, it can only be estimated that approximately 14,000 agricultural placements were made in 1975. Increased efforts in nonagricultural placement is reflected in that 20,350 different rural applicants were placed in 1975 compared to 16,697 placed in 1974, or an increase of 21.9%.

Since Louisiana is a surplus labor state and generally able to take care of its own labor needs there was very little in-migration. The little out-of-state labor that entered the state free-wheeled in as a result of direct negotiations with employers. As order holding state, Louisiana did not extend any seasonal agricultural orders. From about the end of March to approximately May the third, there was an estimated 70 seasonal workers from Texas harvesting strawberries in the Hammond area. These workers came into the area through long standing arrangements with growers and not as a result of interstate clearance orders. Of the migrants entering Louisiana for the strawberry harvest very few contacted the Agency for assistance of any kind. Other agencies gave assistance as needed.

As an applicant holding state, Louisiana placed 22 workers through interstate clearance orders. All twenty-two went to Connecticut. These workers were individual males. Transportation was furnished by commercial bus lines.

The Employment Standards Administration of the U. S. Department of Labor has responsibility for the administration and certification of the Farm Labor

Contractor Registration Act, Public Law 88-582, as amended. We assisted by accepting applications for registration and transmitting these applications to Employment Standards. During 1975, only four (4) crew leaders made application through the Department of Employment Security.

Special effort was exerted to assist Louisiana based migrants to find employment on their return from out-of-state seasonal jobs. Individual migrants served during 1975 totaled 340 individuals filling new or renewed applications. Of this total 8 were provided counseling, 20 were tested, 10 were enrolled in training and 155, or 45.6% were placed in employment.

Data for seasonal farmworkers was programmed and compiled, starting July 1, 1975. During the six month period ending December 31, 1975, 122 different seasonal farmworkers filed new and renewed applications. Of this total 4 were counseled, 9 were tested, 4 enrolled in training and 17 were placed in employment.

SERVICES TO RURAL PEOPLE

The LDES through the Rural Manpower Service portion of the Employment Service Section provided a comprehensive program of service to rural, and agricultural, including seasonal agricultural and migrant people in Louisiana during 1975. This program encompassed aggressive action in the provision of services to migrants and seasonal farmworkers in keeping with the U. S. District Court Order requiring the National Office and all affiliated state agencies to provide qualitatively equivalent and quantitatively proportionate services to this specific group. Also included in the program was a continuation of service to rural residents, both applicants and employers,

through an aggressive employer relations program, placement service, and promotion of training programs. Additionally, the RMS participated with the National Office in the program of certification of rural loan and grant applications under Section 118 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act. A total of thirty (30) loan applications were processed in calendar 1975.

The Employment Service Section has encouraged Area Office Managers to implement part time outreach offices to provide essential manpower services to rural residents including migrants and seasonal farmworkers. During 1975, approximately 45 of these outreach points were operated.

During 1975, a total of 91,294 new and renewed applications for rural residents were processed, of which 1,280 were provided counseling, 5,312 were tested, 2,648 were enrolled in training and 20,350 different individuals were placed in jobs. In addition, 340 new and renewed applications of migrants were processed of which 8 were provided counseling services, 20 were tested, 10 were enrolled in training and 155 different migrants were placed in employment. Data for seasonal farmworkers was not programed or compiled except for the last half of 1975. During this six month period 122 seasonal farmworkers filed new and renewed applications, of which 4 were provided counseling services, 9 were tested, 4 were enrolled in training and 17 different seasonal farmworkers were placed in jobs. During the year, 1,736 visits were made to agricultural employers and efforts of the Agency in filling agricultural job openings aided employers in meeting their labor needs in crop production with a minimum amount of delay almost entirely with Louisiana labor. The Agecny also made 8,759 visits to rural nonagricultural employers which likewise aided these employers in meeting their labor needs.

The placement of Louisiana workers in agricultural jobs with employers in other states through the Interstate Clearance Program declined sharply in 1975. Only 22 workers were placed in jobs in Connecticut. This decline was due in large measure to the above mentioned Court Order and the general economic downturn nationally during 1975.

An evaluation of the overall accomplishments of the Rural Manpower Service Program during 1975 definitely indicates the expansion of services to Louisiana's rural residents including migrants and seasonal farmworkers is sound. Plans for further expansion of the program have been implemented.

RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Encouraging strides were made in 1975 in the promotion and development of rural areas. Rural Manpower Service played an important role in this program.

Area manpower information was maintained, updated and made continuously available to educational institutions, chambers of commerce, governmental agencies and employer and labor groups as necessary for planning, reporting and expediting manpower programs. Information furnished included estimates of unemployment and employment in particular broad-band occupations, labor market information, wage rates, availability of local labor and other specially requested surveys of manpower resources.

Cooperative efforts of the RMS staff with rural parish police juries, mayors, chambers of commerce and various community action groups as well as the Department of Commerce and Industry and other governmental agencies resulted in the

introduction of many new industries to rural areas and expansion of existing facilities. Introduction of these new and enlarged facilities created job openings for several thousand employees throughout the state.

Rural Manpower Service worked closely with the Welfare Department in helping welfare recipients through employment and training services. At the same time needy applicants were referred to the Welfare Department for assistance.

Through cooperation with the Department of Louisiana Library, a pilot project is being operated in parish libraries to provide Job Information Service to patrons including referral to the local Employment Service Office.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

During 1975, the Rural Manpower Service attempted to keep the public informed through the fair use of all normal media of public information about Area Office operations and services and to advise all workers, employers, and the general public on employment conditions and other labor market information.

The above was accomplished by:

1. Contact with elected and administrative officials of the towns and parishes in the Area Offices' jurisdiction.

2. Contact with other government agencies and sub-units such as public health, ASCS, county agents, public education and representatives of other official government groups.

3. Contact with the various public news medias such as newspapers, radio

and television.

4. Contact with local organizations including civic, commercial, social industrial, agricultural, professional and fraternal groups.

5. Contact with church organizations.

6. Contact with other community resources which are concerned with rural employment.

In addition to the above, Area Office Rural Manpower Service personnel used handbills, posters, promotional mail, and personal contacts with workers and employers in promoting agency services.

EVALUATION, PROBLEMS, PLANS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During 1975, ESRMS technical staff conducted a total of fourty-seven (47) visits to Area Offices covering programatic reviews or follow-up. Additionally, five (5) visits were made as part of the team on the reports validation program.

Reviews and up-dates were conducted involving the Area Offices' Plans of Service for FY-1976. Also, technical program assistance as well as training visits were conducted as the need arose or as requested.

In 1975, Area Offices operated approximately fourty-five (45) out-reach operations in areas removed from the effective range of offices. These points were operated from one (1) to five (5) days a week, usually for a period of from one (1) to four (4) hours per day. Several offices have been able to make use of other agencies' staff and facilities, in a hitch-hike type of operation, with supervision of the operation by ES Grants staff.

In early April 1975, training was conducted on the Gilbert Green package, "Improving Manpower Services For Rural Residents". Administrative, District and Area Office staff members were trained, including U.I., WIN and CETA staff. Approximately 500 staff members received this training during 1975.

As explained in the Planning section of this report, the Rural Manpower Service was transferred from the Field Services Section and placed in the Employment Service Section effective January 28, 1975. The reports subunit was likewise transferred to the Research and Statistics section. Staffing of the RMS is now totally integrated in the Employment Service.

The previous year problem of new staff members' need for training and subsequent increased productivity has begun to be solved. Retirements, and promotions, etc., still cause some temporary problems.

Economic conditions, lack of transportation, and need for improved housing in rural areas still remain with us, but gradual improvements are noted.

On going monitoring of Area Offices' implementation of the Secretary's 13 Point Program and Judge Richey's Court Order has taken a prominent position in the ESRMS technical staff operations. Offices have been required, since October 1975, to prepare the monthly Indicators of Compliance Report regarding their implementation of the Court Order. These reports are compiled into the statewide report by the ESRMS technical staff. On-site reviews of office operations under the Self-Appraisal program are conducted with a coordinated Court Order review when possible. Separate Court Order reviews are scheduled when it is not possible to coordinate the two procedures.

We do not have any recommendations to make at this time.

SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS
LOUISIANA 1975

ITEM	NUMBER
SECTION A. DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY AREA OFFICE	
1. Towns with day-haul points	5
2. Number of day-haul points	5
3. Sum of days day-haul points operated during year	218
4. Total number of workers transported during year	12,627
SECTION B. SELECTED SERVICES TO SCHOOL-AGE WORKERS (under 22 years)	
5. Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers	0
a. Placements in camps	0
6. Placements of school-age workers in supervised live-in farm homes	0
SECTION C. SERVICE TO INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS	
7. Rendered by on-reservation local offices or at itinerant points	
a. Farm placements	0
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	0
8. Other farm placements of reservation Indians	0
SECTION D. OTHER SELECTED DATA	
9. Number of local offices which held farm clinics	0
10. Sum of days on which farm clinics were held	0
11. Total number of local offices participating in formal community service programs	0
12. Peak number of volunteer farm placement representatives	0

DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED
BY LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

DAY-HAUL POINTS

	NUMBER	DAYS OPERATED DURING 1973	WORKERS TRANSPORTED DURING 1973
Shreveport	1	2	4
Houma	1	12	670
Ponchatoula	1	46	2050
Independence	1	82	5127
Amite	1	76	4776
TOTALS	5	218	12,627

COMPOSITION OF INTERSTATE FARM MIGRANT GROUPS

STATE: Louisiana

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1975

SECTION A. MIGRANT GROUP CONTACTS			SECTION B. REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS		SECTION C. GROUP'S WORKING IN REPORTING STATE	
I TYPE	II BY REPORTING STATE	III WITH REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS	I TYPE	II NUMBER	I TYPE	II NUMBER
1. Total	15	15	2. Total Persons	147	4. Families	0
a. Crew Leaders	5	5	3. Total Workers	137	5. Unattached Males	0
b. Family Heads	0	0			6. Unattached Females	0
c. Others	10	10				

The migration pattern shows a decrease over 1974. It is estimated that approximately 70 free-wheelers from Texas came into Louisiana for a brief period in strawberry harvest. No MA 7-85's were received on these workers. The only movement of Louisiana migrants involved 22 individuals to Connecticut, through ES action. The remaining migrants were in five (5) freewheeling crews moving to the Central demand states in vegetable and fruit harvests, without benefit of ES action. This freewheeling has been discouraged due to non-complying housing, etc., in the demand states, however these groups moved nevertheless.

INTERSTATE SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES - 1975

Section A. Louisiana As Order Holding State

Applicant Holding State	Number of Orders Extended	Number of Orders Filled	Number of Openings Extended	Number of Openings Filled
TOTAL	0	0	0	0

Section B. Louisiana As Applicant-Holding State

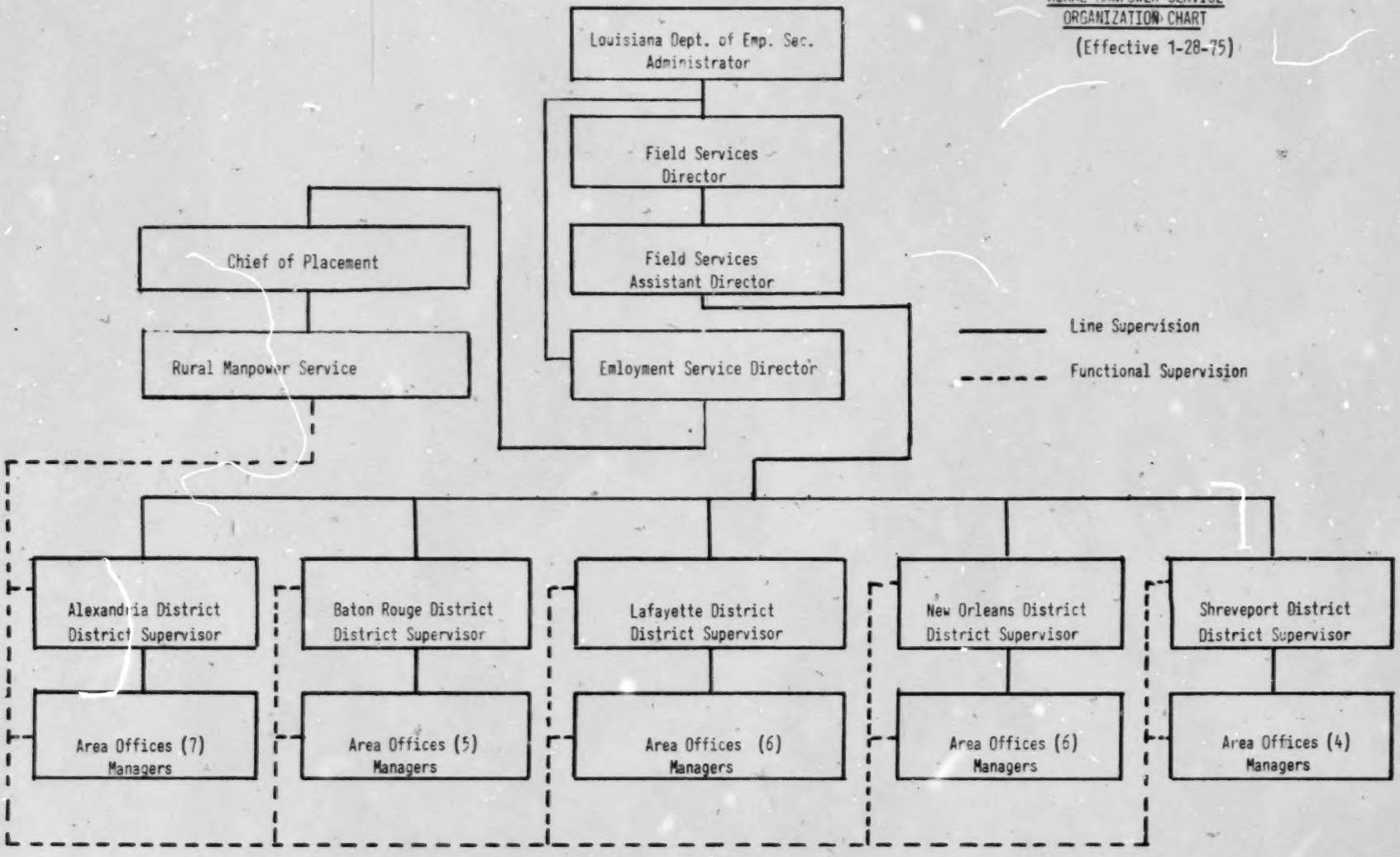
Order Holding State	Number of Orders Received	Number of Orders Filled	Number of Openings Received	Number of Openings Filled
Connecticut	1	1	100	22
TOTAL	1	1	100	22

Remarks: The original order requested 100 workers, however only 60 were scheduled. This schedule was later reduced to 30 workers due to influx of local labor. We filled 22 openings until requested by the employer to stop sending workers until further notice.

PART II

ATTACHMENTS

RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE
ORGANIZATION CHART
(Effective 1-28-75)



STATE OF LOUISIANA

Annual Averages Employment and Unemployment

1970-1974-1975

	1970	1974	1975
	State Total	State Total	State Total
Civilian Labor Force	1290000	1377000	1415000
Total Unemployment	87000	97000	117100
Percent of Labor Force	6.7	7.1	8.3
Total Employment	1203000	1280000	1297900
Nonag. Wage & Salary Empl.	1041600	1191700	1199400
Manufacturing	175400	185900	182400
Durable Goods	77600	83900	83300
Lumber & Wood Prod.	16100	17100	16500
Furniture & Fix.	1200	1300	1400
Primary Metals	5100	6500	6100
Fab. Metals	9500	11400	11000
Mach. Except Elec.	5500	7600	7900
Electrical	4900	7600	7600
Transportation Equip.	18900	20600	21600
All Other Durables	8600	11800	11200
Nondurable Goods	97800	102000	99100
Food & Kin. Prod.	31100	28500	27600
Textile & Apparel	8900	11900	11400
Printing Publishing etc.	6900	7700	7600
All Other Nondurable	50900	53900	52500
Nonmanufacturing	866200	1005800	1017000
Mining	50700	54100	55500
Contract Const.	73800	89100	90100
Trans. Comm. Utilities	92600	99400	97100
Trades	230000	271900	276400
Wholesale	64600	74500	74900
Retail	165400	197400	201500
Fin. Ins. & Real Est.	48700	58200	58800
Service & Misc	157200	192700	193200
Government	213200	240400	245900

Employment and Unemployment Trends
in Rural Areas 1970 - 1974 - 1975

Items	1970	1974	1975
Civilian Labor Force	414,800	442,900	456,100
Total Unemployment	31,800	35,500	42,900
% of Labor Force	7.7	8.0	9.4
Employment	383,000	407,400	413,200
Non Ag. Wage & Salary Empl.	249,700	284,000	285,100
Manufacturing	60,700	66,200	64,700
Durable Goods	27,900	32,600	32,300
Lumber & Woods	10,100	10,700	10,300
Furniture & Fix	800	800	900
Primary Metals	1,500	1,900	1,800
Fab. Metals	2,800	3,400	3,300
Mach. Except Elect.	1,600	2,200	2,300
Electrical Mach.	1,100	1,700	1,700
Trans. Equip	6,700	7,400	7,700
All Other	3,300	4,500	4,300
Non Durable Goods	32,800	33,600	32,400
Food & Kindred	9,900	8,200	8,000
Textile & Apparel	2,500	3,200	3,200
Print & Pub. Etc.	1,200	1,300	1,300
All Other Non Durable	19,200	20,000	19,000
Non Manufacturing	188,950	217,800	220,400
Mining	19,300	20,500	21,100
Contract Construction	27,900	33,700	34,100
Trans, Comm. & Ut.	24,000	25,800	25,100
Trades	47,100	55,600	56,500
Wholesale	10,300	11,800	11,800
Retail	36,800	43,800	44,700
Finance, Real Est. & Ins.	7,500	8,000	9,000
Sev. & Miscellaneous	22,100	26,900	27,100
Government	41,100	46,400	47,500
Agriculture	41,500	43,100	50,900

LOUISIANA VEGETABLE SUMMARY, 1975, WITH COMPARISONS

Crop	Year	Acres for Harvest 1/	Yield per Acre	Production	Price per Unit	Value 2/
		Acres	Cwt.	1,000 Cwt.	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
FRESH MARKET VEGETABLES:						
SNAP BEANS						
Spring	1975	500	34	17	22.00	374
	1974	600	33	20	16.90	338
	1973	600	25	15	20.00	300
CABBAGE						
Winter	1975	800	115	92	4.34	399
	1974	800	100	80	4.50	360
	1973	1,100	70	77	4.45	343
Spring	1975	700	95	67	5.79	388
	1974	600	100	60	4.04	242
	1973	700	75	53	5.48	290
GREEN PEPPERS						
Spring	1975	1,400	45	63	20.60	1,298
	1974	1,300	50	65	19.60	1,274
	1973	1,400	30	42	19.80	832
TOMATOES						
Spring	1975	850	80	68	31.80	2,162
	1974	900	110	99	25.90	2,564
	1973	700	100	70	25.90	1,813
WATERMELONS						
Summer	1975	2,600	82	213	4.73	1,007
	1974	2,600	85	221	3.84	849
	1973	3,000	90	270	2.35	635
TOTAL FRESH MARKET						
	1975	6,850	-	520	-	5,628
	1974	6,800	-	545	-	5,627
	1973	7,500	-	527	-	4,213
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING: 3/				Tons		
	1975	250	-	1,000	-	136
	1974	500	-	1,600	-	199
	1973	490	-	1,250	-	104
STRAWBERRIES: 4/						
Spring	1975	1,000	70	70	53.40	3,738
	1974	1,000	55	55	41.20	2,266
	1973	1,100	55	61	32.60	1,989

1/ Acreage available for harvest, including mature acreage abandoned or only partially harvested because of low prices or other economic factors. 2/ Value is for marketing season and does not necessarily correspond to calendar year income. 3/ Cucumbers for pickles, tomatoes, and spinach. 4/ Includes small quantities processed.

1975 ANNUAL ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION, WITH COMPARISONS

CROP	AREA HARVESTED		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	1974	1975	1974	1975	Unit	1973	1974	1975
	1,000 Acres		Units			Thousands		
LOUISIANA								
Cotton Lint	635	310	423	542	Bale	521	560	350
Cottonseed	-	-	-	-	Ton	196	210	134
Corn for Grain	72	60	51.0	52.0	Bu.	2,730	3,672	3,120
Corn, Silage	14	15	12.0	11.5	Ton	132	168	173
Corn, Forage	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat, Winter	30	25	20.0	16.0	Bu.	396	600	400
Oats	11	8	39.0	33.0	Bu.	344	429	264
Rice	660	658	3,650	3,810	Cwt.	21,394	24,090	25,064
Sugarcane	331	329	21.3	21.5	Ton	7,023	7,048	7,074
Sorghum, Grain	30	28	40.0	33.0	Bu.	858	1,200	924
Sorghum, Silage	7	8	11.0	11.0	Ton	88	77	88
Sorghum, Forage	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes, Irish	2.8	2.6	90	70	Cwt.	191	252	182
Sweetpotatoes	35	30	105	85	Cwt.	2,970	3,675	2,550
Soybeans, Beans	1,760	1,820	25.0	24.0	Bu.	34,760	44,000	43,680
Hay, All	355	360	2.12	2.16	Ton	745	752	777
Tobacco	.16	.15	780	400	Lb.	150	125	60
Peaches	-	-	-	-	Lb.	6,500	6,300	3,000
Pecans, All	-	-	-	-	Lb.	40,000	3,000	30,000
Pecans, Improved	-	-	-	-	Lb.	4,500	1,000	7,000
Pecans, Native	-	-	-	-	Lb.	35,500	2,000	23,000
TOTAL ABOVE CROPS	3,951	3,660						

LOUISIANA: SEASON AVERAGE PRICE AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION

Crop	Unit	Price		Value of Production 1/	
		1974	1975	1974	1975 2/
		Dollars		1,000 Dollars	
Cotton Lint	Lb.	.418	3/.506	112,275	85,008
Cottonseed	Ton	125.00	93.00	26,250	12,462
Corn for Grain	Bu.	3.30	3.00	12,118	9,360
Wheat	Bu.	3.95	2.95	2,370	1,180
Oats	Bu.	1.30	1.50	558	396
Rice	Cwt.	11.00	8.85	264,990	221,816
Sugarcane (incl. seed)	Ton	52.00	18.80	366,496	132,992
Sorghum, Grain	Bu.	3.08	2.69	3,696	2,486
Potatoes, Irish	Cwt.	7.00	4.50	1,764	819
Sweetpotatoes	Cwt.	4.60	4.70	16,905	11,985
Soybeans, Beans	Bu.	7.12	4.70	313,280	205,296
Hay, All (baled)	Ton	41.00	46.50	30,832	36,131
Tobacco	Lb.	125.00	145.00	156	87
Strawberries, All	Cwt.	41.20	53.40	2,266	3,738
Peaches	Lb.	.185	.205	1,166	615
Pecans, All	Lb.	.447	.349	1,340	10,480
Pecans, Improved	Lb.	.640	.380	640	2,660
Pecans, Native	Lb.	.350	.340	700	7,820
TOTAL ABOVE CROPS				1,156,462	734,851

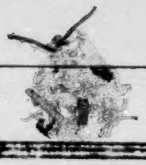
1/ Value of production estimates relate to the crop year and should not be confused with cash receipts which relate to sales during a calendar year.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Average to January 1.

MONTH	SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IN COTTON								
	PLANTING			CULTIVATION			HARVEST		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
JAN							75 1/	25 2/	
FEB							75 1/	25 3/	
MAR									
APR		400	250						
MAY	500	500	525	25	300				
JUN	475	325	450	1250	775	250			
JUL		25		1550	1350	925			
AUG				900	850	450		50	
SEP					25	75	75	275	100
OCT							1200	500	500
NOV							1250	375	425
DEC							675	300	300

1/ Harvest of 1972 Crop
2/ Harvest of 1973 Crop
3/ Harvest of 1974 Crop

	SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IN SUGAR CANE								
	PLANTING			CULTIVATION			HARVEST		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
JAN							1550 1/	725 2/	
FEB					150	75		675 3/	
MAR					450	400			
APR				250	550	550			
MAY				350	625	600			
JUN				350	625	575			
JUL				25	475	150			
AUG	775	675	275		50				
SEP	1500	1125	725			50			
OCT	2050	1925	2200				1475	2375	2300
NOV	875	150	50				3575	3325	2575
DEC							4850	3850	2500

1/ Harvest of 1972 Crop
2/ Harvest of 1973 Crop
3/ Harvest of 1974 Crop



MONTH	SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IN SOYBEANS								
	PLANTING			CULTIVATION			HARVEST		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
JAN									
FEB									
MAR									
APR	50	50							Jan.25 4/
MAY	275	500	525						
JUN	575	200	525	325	575	200			
JUL	50		125	600	575	475			
AUG				650	450	325			
SEP					100	100	300	425	325
OCT					50	25	675	700	750
NOV							775	425	450
DEC							375 2/	225 2/	300

1/ Planting Delayed in 1973 because of Flooding
2/ Harvest Continued into December because of wet field conditions
3/ Harvest Continued into December because of wet field conditions
4/ Harvest of 1974 Soybean in Jan. 1975

	SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IN RICE								
	PLANTING			CULTIVATION			HARVEST		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
JAN									
FEB									
MAR	75	50	50	75					
APR	75	125	100	100					
MAY	150	125	150		75				
JUN	150		100	100	100	50			
JUL				175	100	150	75	150	100
AUG					75	100	275	200	325
SEP					25	75	250	200	425
OCT							400	75	150
NOV							150	75	75
DEC									

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT AVERAGES FOR SELECTED FRUITS & VEGETABLES

FIRST QUARTER - CALENDAR YESRS 1973 - 1975

CROP AND MONTH	PLANTING			CULTIVATION			HARVEST		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
January									
Bell Pepper	75			250	100	150			
Cabbage	200	175					150	100	
Strawberry				350	300	300			
TOTAL	275	175		600	400		150	100	
February									
Bell Peppers				250	200	50			
Cabbage	250	200					200		
Strawberry				300	300	300		100	150
Irish Potato	25		50						
TOTAL	275	200		550	500		200	100	
March									
Irish Potato		50	100						
Bell Pepper		100		250	100	50			
Cabbage	250	150		50			200		
Strawberry				300	300	300	800	100	1050
Mixed Vegetables	25	50							
TOTAL	275	350		600	400		1000	100	

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT AVERAGES FOR SELECTED FRUITS & VEGETABLES

SECOND QUARTER - CALENDAR YEARS 1973 - 1975

CROP & MONTH	PLANTING			CULTIVATION			HARVEST		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
APRIL									
Bell Pepper	250	200	250						
Cucumber			-			-			-
Cabbage			-			-			-
Snap Bean			-			-			-
Tomato			-		25	25			-
Mixed Vegetable	25	50	50	50	75			50	
Sweet Potatoe	100	200	100						
Strawberry				500	300	300	1100	1000	1050
Hot Pepper			-			-			-
Irish Potatoe						50			-
TOTAL	375	450	400	550	400	375	1100	1050	1050
MAY									
Bell Pepper	150		-			-		300	-
Cucumber			-	100		-		100	-
Cabbage			-			-	150		-
Okra			-			-			-
Snap Bean			-			-	300	200	400
Tomato			50						
Mixed Vegetable	50		50	100	75	25	50	75	50
Strawberry				400	200	300	850	400	450
Irish Potato					50		225	250	100
Sweet Potato	325	425	225						
Hot Pepper	75	50	50		25				
TOTAL	600	475	375	600	350	325	1575	1325	1000
JUNE									
Bell Pepper				50			300	400	300
Cucumber				100			275	475	200
Cabbage							150		
Okra							25		
Strawberry									
Snap Bean							350	200	
Tomato							50		400
Mixed Vegetable	75			100	125	125	325	75	100
Sweet Potato	300	125	150			175		100	75
Irish Potato							200	250	250
Hot Pepper			50	75	75				
TOTAL	375	125	200	325	200	300	1675	1500	1325

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT AVERAGES FOR SELECTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

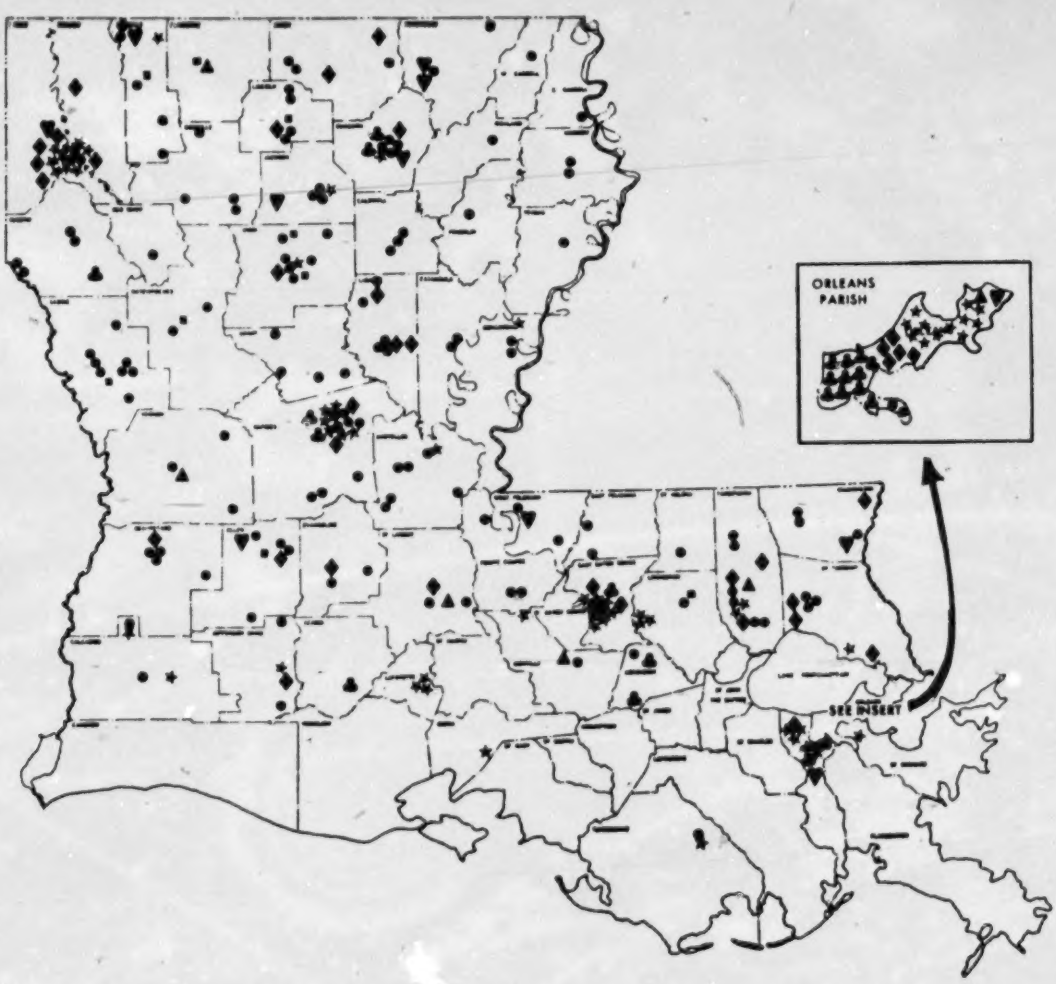
THIRD QUARTER - CALENDAR YEARS 1973-1975

CROP AND MONTH	PLANTING			CULTIVATION			HARVEST		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
JULY									
Bell Pepper				50			100	300	200
Cucumber				50			250	125	100
Egg Plant							50		-
Okra							25	25	-
Pea							150	50	100
Squash							100	100	-
Snap Bean							125	50	100
Tomato							25	100	125
Mixed Vegetables		50	25	100	75	75	375	125	75
Irish Potato							200	100	100
Sweet Potato		50				250	175	225	100
Hot Pepper				25	50	50		25	
TOTAL		100		225	125		1575	1225	
AUGUST									
Cucumber		100	50					75	
Egg Plant			-			-	100		-
Okra			-				25	25	-
Pea			-				100	50	100
Squash			-				100	100	
Snap Bean		100	50				100		
Mixed Vegetables	50	50	-	100	50		425	100	
Sweet Potato							600	425	225
Hot Pepper				50	50		325	325	75
TOTAL	50	250	100	150	100		1775	1100	400
SEPTEMBER									
Cucumber					100	100			100
Egg Plant									
Okra								25	
Pea							25		
Snap Bean		100			100	100			
Mixed Vegetables	75	25		50	25		75	50	
Sweet Potato							525	550	425
Hot Pepper					50		250	125	175
TOTAL	75	125		50	275	200	875	750	700

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT AVERAGES FOR SELECTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

FOURTH QUARTER - CALENDAR YEARS 1973 - 1975

CROP AND MONTH	PLANTING			CULTIVATION			HARVEST		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
OCTOBER									
Squash							400		
Cabbage							25		
Snap Bean					75		450	400	500
Mixed Vegetables				25	25		50	50	50
Sweet Potato							625	500	350
Hot Pepper							250	100	100
TOTAL				25	100		1800	1050	1000
NOVEMBER									
Bell Pepper				100					
Cabbage							25		
Snap Bean							600	200	500
Mixed Vegetables							50	50	
Squash							300		
Sweet Potato							475	275	300
Hot Pepper							300	75	75
Strawberry	850	600	600						
TOTAL	850	600		100			1750	600	875
DECEMBER									
Bell Pepper				100	150	200			
Cabbage							100		
Mixed Vegetables							25	25	
Strawberry	1000	600	300						
Sweet Potato								50	
Hot Pepper							125		
TOTAL	1000	600	300	100	150	200	250	75	



Legend

- Planing & Sawmills
- Millwork, Veneer, Prefab.
- Containers
- Southern Pine Plywood
- Furniture & Fixtures
- Pulp-Paper Products
- Miscl

Wood Using Industries

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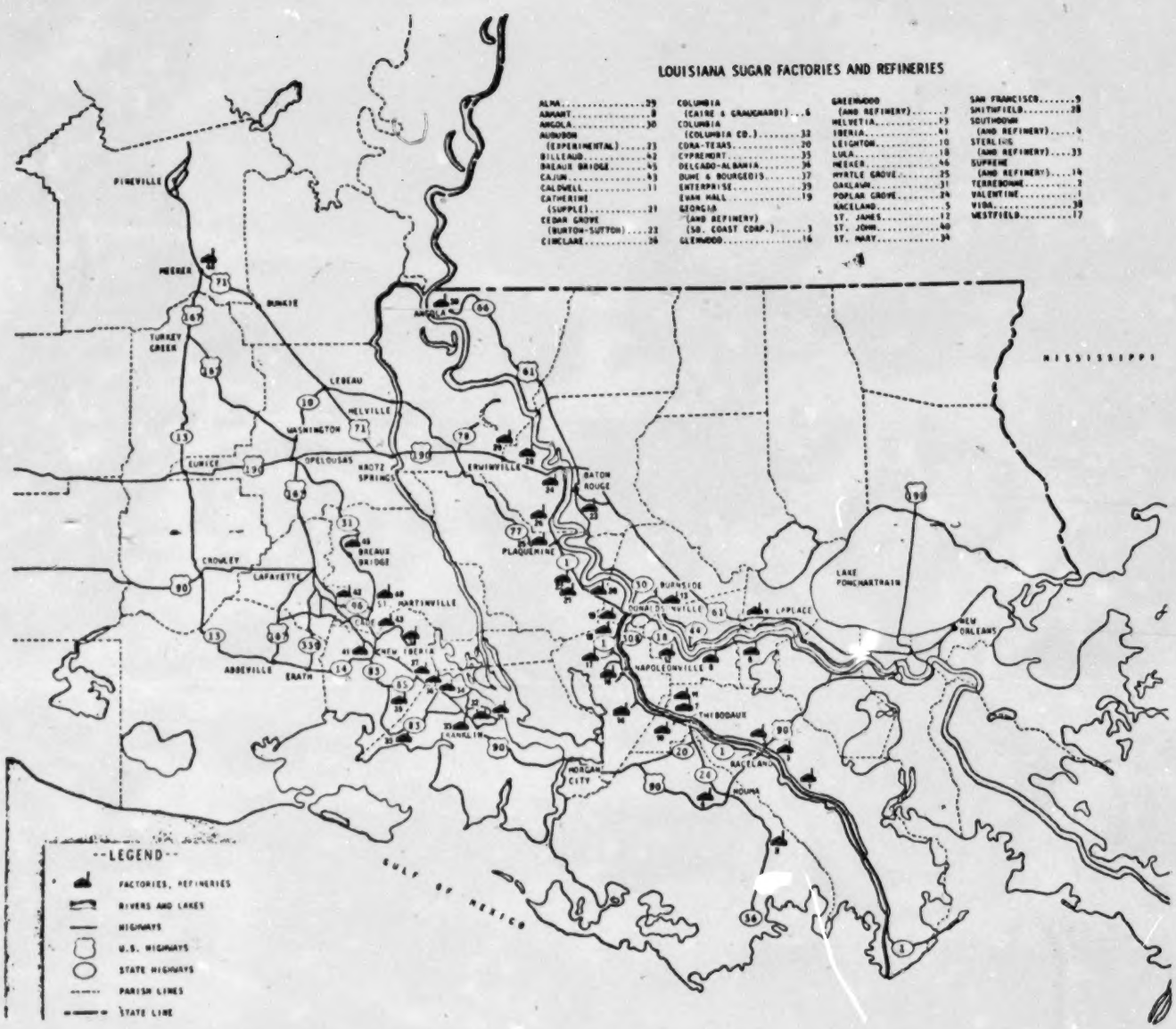
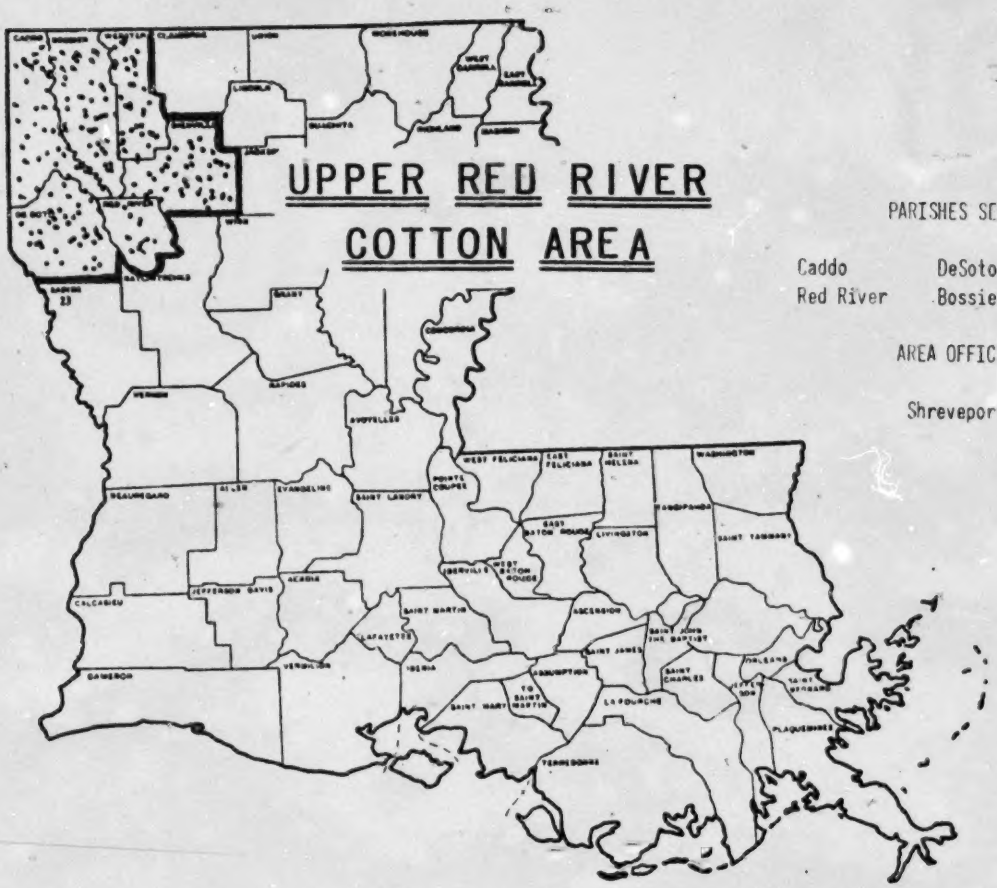

LOUISIANA SUGAR FACTORIES AND REFINERIES
ALMA....29
ARMANT....8
ANGOLA....30
AUDUBON (EXPERIMENTAL)....23
BILLEAUD....42
BREAUX BRIDGE....45
CAJUN....43
CALDWELL....11
CATHERINE (SUPPLE)....21
CEDAR GROVE (BURTON-SUTTON)....22
CINCLARE....26
COLUMBIA (CAIRE & GRAUGNARD)....6
COLUMBIA (COLUMBIA CO.)....32
CORA-TEXAS....20
CYPREMORT....35
DELCAMBRE-ALBANIA....36
DUHE & BOURGEOIS....37
ENTERPRISE....39
EVAN HALL....19
GEORGIA (AND REFINERY) (SO. COAST CORP.)....3
GLENWOOD....16
GREENWOOD (AND REFINERY)....7
HELVETIA....43
IBERIA....41
LEIGHTON....10
LULA....18
MEAKER....46
MYRTLE GROVE....25
OAKLAWN....31
POPLAR GROVE....24
RACELAND....5
ST. JAMES....12
ST. JOHN....40
ST. MARY....34
SAN FRANCISCO....9
SMITHFIELD....28
SOUTHDOWN (AND REFINERY)....4
STERLING (AND REFINERY)....33
SUPREME (AND REFINERY)....14
TERREBONNE....2
VALENTINE....1
VIDA....38
WESTFIELD....17
PINEVILLE
MEEKER
JENNINGS
TURKEY CREEK
LEBEAU
MELVILLE
WASHINGTON
EUNICE
OPELOUSAS
KROTZ SPRINGS
ERWINVILLE
BATON ROUGE
PLAQUEMINE
BREAUX BRIDGE
CROWLEY
LAFAYETTE
ST. MARTINVILLE
NEW IBERIA
ABBEVILLE
ERATH
FRANKLIN
MORGAN CITY
BURNSIDE
DONALDSONVILLE
LAPLACE
NAPOLEONVILLE
THIBODAUX
RACELAND
HOUMA
LAKE PONCHARTRAIN
NEW ORLEANS
MISSISSIPPI
GULF OF MEXICO
--LEGEND--
FACTORIES, REFINERIES
RIVERS AND LAKES
HIGHWAYS
U.S. HIGHWAYS
STATE HIGHWAYS
PARISH LINES
STATE LINE



PARISHES SERVED

Caddo	DeSoto	Webster
Red River	Bossier	Bienville

AREA OFFICE

Shreveport

Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities

Cotton Cultivation.....May through July

Cotton Harvest.....September through November

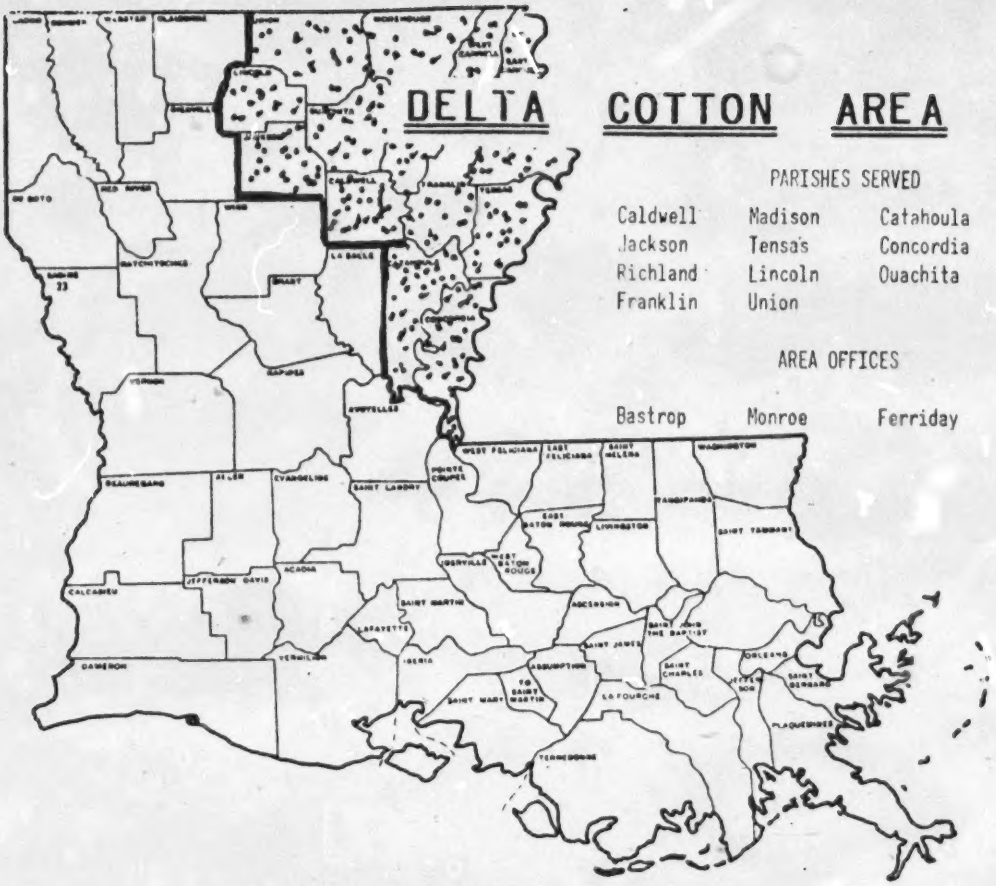
Mixed Vegetable Harvest.....June through October

Peach Harvest.....June 15 through August 15

Pecan Harvest.....October 15 through December 15

Soybean Cultivation.....May through July

Soybean Harvest.....October through November



DELTA COTTON AREA

PARISHES SERVED

Caldwell	Madison	Catahoula	Morehouse
Jackson	Tensas	Concordia	East Carroll
Richland	Lincoln	Ouachita	West Carroll
Franklin	Union		

AREA OFFICES

Bastrop	Monroe	Ferriday	Tallulah

Timetable for Seasonal Farm Activities:

Cotton Planting.....April through May

Cotton Cultivation.....May through June

Cotton Harvest.....September through November

Tomato Harvest.....June through July

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August through October

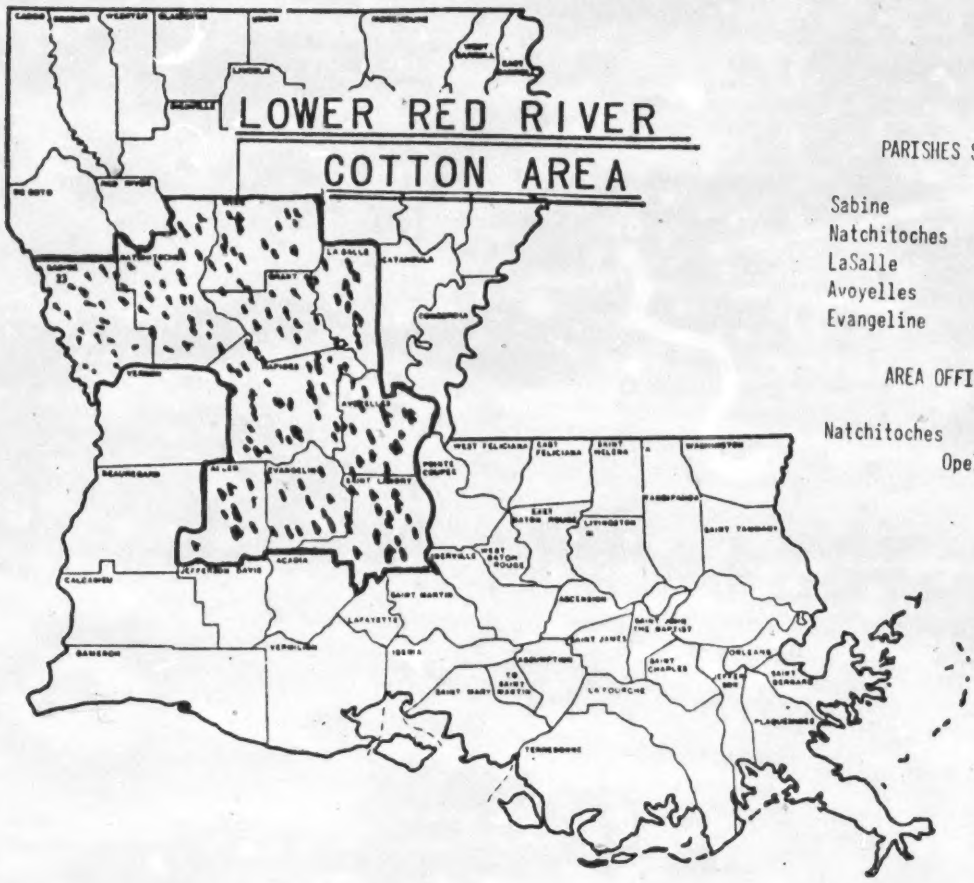
Peach Harvest.....June 15 through August 15

Pecan Harvest.....October 15 through December 15

Soybean Planting.....April through May

Soybean Cultivation.....May through July

Soybean Harvest.....October through November



PARISHES SERVED

Sabine	Winn
Natchitoches	Grant
LaSalle	Rapides
Avoyelles	Allen
Evangeline	St. Landry

AREA OFFICES

Natchitoches Alexandria
Opelousas

Timetable for Seasonal Farm Activities:

Cotton Planting.....April through May

Cotton Cultivation.....May through July

Cotton Harvest.....September 1 through November

Soybean Cultivation.....May 10 through July

Small Grain Harvest.....July through August

Sweet Potato Planting.....May through July 15

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August through October

Sugar Cane Planting.....August 15 through October 15

Sugar Cane Cultivation.....April through June

Sugar Cane Harvest.....October 10 through December

Pecan Harvest.....October through December

PARISHES SERVED

St. Martin	Lafayette
Iberia	Vermillion
St. Mary	Assumption
Lafourche	Terrebonne

AREA OFFICES

Lafayette	Houma
New Iberia	Morgan City

Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities:

Sugar Cane Cultivation.....April through June

Sugar Cane Planting.....August 15 through October 15

Sugar Cane Harvest.....October 10 through December

Pepper Planting.....April through May

Pepper Cultivation.....May through August

Pepper Harvest.....September through October

Sweet Potato Planting.....May through July 15

Sweet Potato Cultivation.....June through July

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August through October

Rice Planting.....April through May

Rice Cultivation.....May through July

Rice Harvest.....July through September

PARISHES SERVED

Pointe Coupee	West Feliciana
East Feliciana	East Baton Rouge
West Baton Rouge	Iberville
Ascension	St. James
St. Charles	St. John the Baptist

AREA OFFICES

Houma Baton Rouge

Crop Activity Timetables:

Sugar Cane Cultivation.....April through June

Sugar Cane Planting.....August 15 through October 15

Sugar Cane Harvest.....October 10 through December

Cotton Planting.....April through May

Cotton Cultivation.....May through June

Cotton Harvest.....September through November 15

Sweet Potato Planting.....May through June

Sweet Potato Cultivation.....May through July

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August 15 through November 15

Vegetable Planting.....September 15 through November 15

Vegetable Harvest.....May through June

Irish Potao Harvest.....June

Hay Harvest.....May through October

PARISHES SERVED

St. Helena
Livingston
Tangipahoa

AREA OFFICE

Hammond

Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities:

Strawberry Planting.....November through December

Strawberry Cultivation.....January through February

Strawberry Harvest.....March 15 through May

Vegetable Planting.....Throughout the year

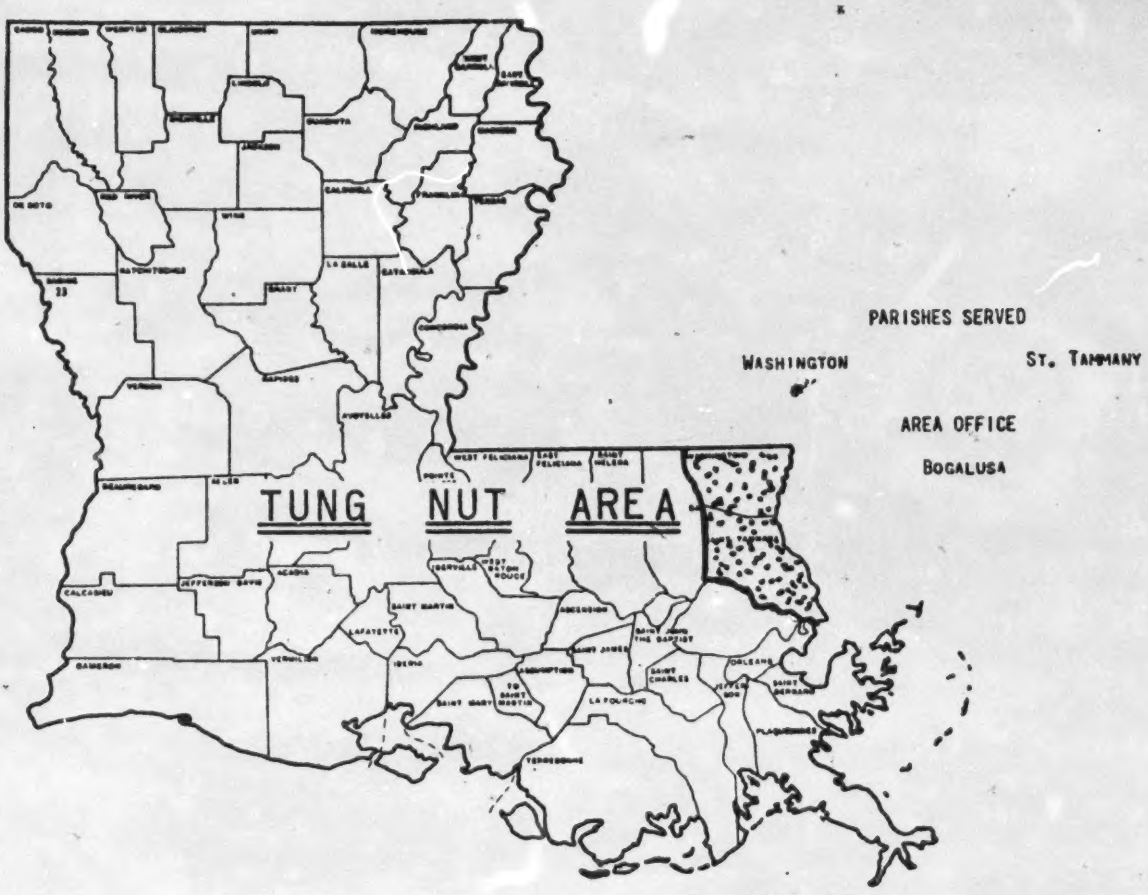
Vegetable Cultivation.....Throughout the year

Vegetable Harvest.....Throughout the year

Hay Harvest.....May through October

Cotton Harvest.....September through October

Tung Nut Harvest.....October through February



Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities:

Tung Nut Cultivation.....April through September

Tung Nut Harvest.....October 15 through March

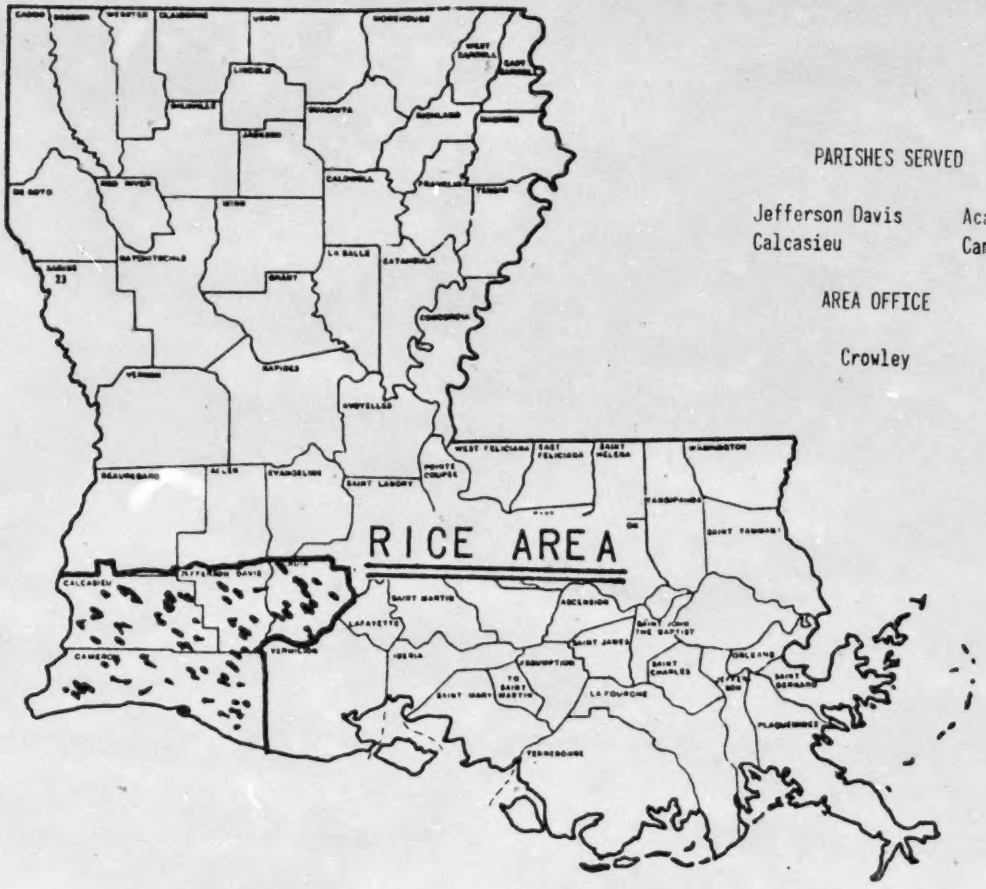
Cotton Cultivation.....May through June

Cotton Harvest.....August through October

Hay Harvest.....July 15 through October

Corn Harvest.....October through November

Cucumber Harvest.....May through July



PARISHES SERVED

Jefferson Davis
Calcasieu
Acadia
Cameron

AREA OFFICE

Crowley

Timetable of Seasonal Crop Activities:

Rice Planting.....April through May

Rice Cultivation.....May 15 through July

Rice Harvest.....July through October

Cotton Cultivation.....May through July

Cotton Harvest.....August through September

Sweet Potato Cultivation.....May 15 through July 15

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August through October

Corn Harvest.....October

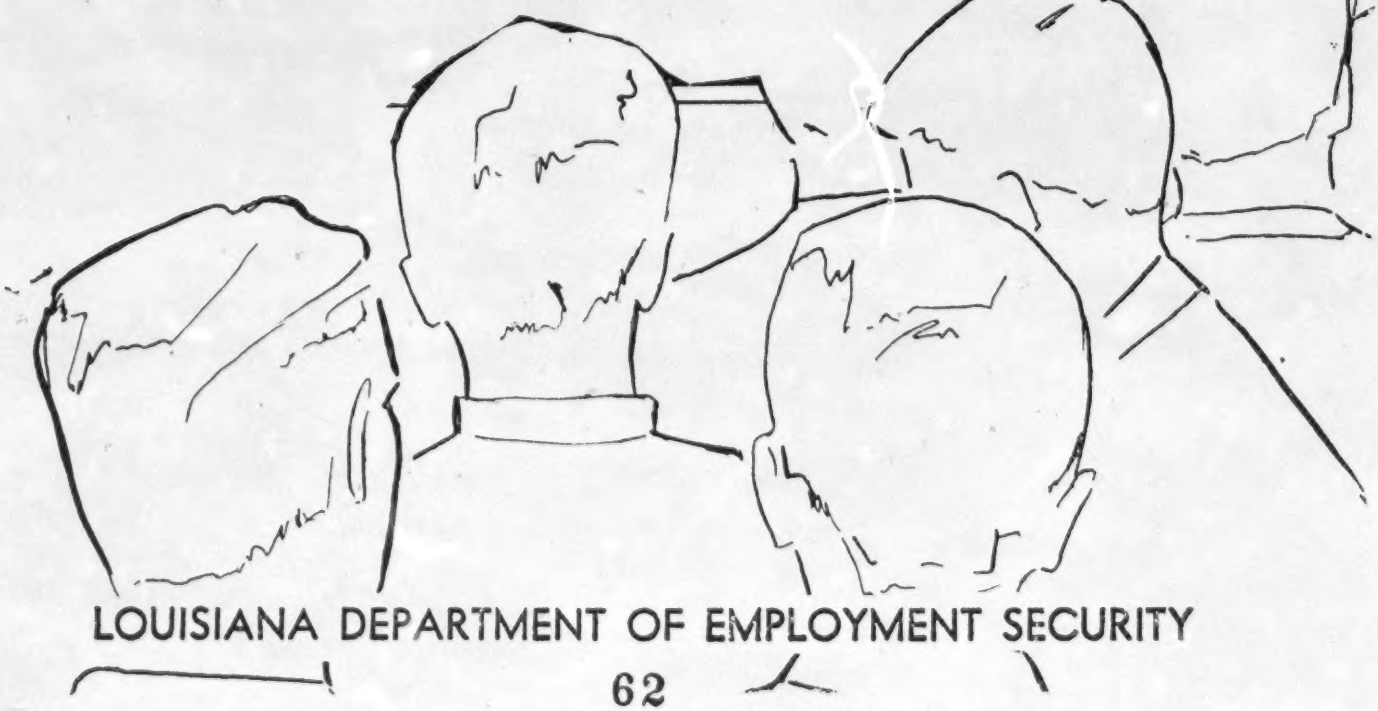
Hay Harvest.....August through October

STAFF TRAINING

APRIL 2-3 & 4 1975

PRINCE MURAT INN
BATON ROUGE, LA

IMPROVING MANPOWER SERVICES FOR RURAL RESIDENTS



LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

STAFF TRAINING

IMPROVING MANPOWER SERVICES FOR RURAL RESIDENTS

April 2-3 & 4, 1975

Prince Murat Inn
Baton Rouge, La.

A G E N D A

Wednesday, April 2		
9:00 a.m.	A)	Opening of Session - Introduction of guests and observers - Administrator's Remarks
9:15 a.m.	B)	Orientation to the Training Program
10:15 a.m.	C)	Opinion Questionaire
10:30 a.m.	D)	Coffee Break
10:45 a.m.	E)	Discussion of the Secretary's 13 Points and Court Actions
11:45 a.m.		Lunch
1:15 p.m.	A)	Film - "Harvest of Shame"
2:15 p.m.	B)	Monitor/Advocate Role
2:45 p.m.	C)	Coffee Break
3:00 p.m.	D)	Major Components of a Delivery System
4:30 p.m.		Adjournment for Day
Thursday, April 3		
8:30 a.m.	A)	Factors Which Should Affect Plans for the Geographic Location and Division of Service Capacities Among Offices
10:00 a.m.	B)	Coffee Break
10:15 a.m.	C)	Factors Which Should Affect Plans for Functions and Program Emphasis of Offices
12:15 p.m.		Lunch
1:30 p.m.	D)	Coordination with Community Resources
2:00 p.m.	E)	Analysis of Delivery System
2:30 p.m.	F)	Coffee Break

A G E N D A

2:45 p.m.	G)	Changing and Expanding Job Responsibilities
4:30 p.m.		Adjournment for Day

Friday, April 4

8:30 a.m.	A)	Office Managers and Supervisors as Facilitators of Change
9:45 a.m.	B)	Coffee Break
10:00 a.m.	C)	Combating Discrimination - A New Look At An Old Problem
11:00 a.m.	D)	Training Wrap-Up
11:45 a.m.		Adjournment